The Senate Exercised Over Southern Outrages.

Loyal Kentucky's Treatment of Freedmen.

SENATOR MORTON'S RECORD VENTILATED

The House Discussing the New Enforcement Bill.

Speeches by Messrs. Beck, Blair and Fernando Wood.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1871,

PROPRETT SEIZED DURING THE RESELLION.

If, DAVIS, (dem.) of Ky., offered a resolution calling upon he Secretaries of the Treasury, War and Navy to report to be Senate at the next seesion of Congress a schedule of roperty by classes, with its estimated value, which has been property by classes, with its estimated value, which has been seized or taken possession of since January 1, 1881, by the briter, authority or in the name of their departments, respectively; what disposition was made of said property, the portions sold, what became of the money therefrom, how made went into the Treasury and how much to individuals, with the names and amount to each, and what portion of said property, &c., was delivered to and retained by individ-Laid over till to-morrow.

MR. WILSON'S BOUNTY BILL.

The motion entered some time since by Mr. Mounill, (rep.) of Vt., to reconsider the vote passing Mr. Wilson's one hundred deliar bounty bill, to carry out a decision of the Supreme Court, was adopted.

Mr. MORRILL explained that Mr. Wilson had been in error in supposing the bill would be limited to four thousand or five thousand men, but as it had passed it would apply to thirty-eight thousand soldiers. The Senator from Massachu-setts (Mr. Wilson) had prepared an amendment which would ctly confine the measure to carrying out the decision of

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., then moved a modifica the bill to give the bounty to those who had been disabled by sickness or disability contracted in the service. This would reach about one-half the cases under the decision of the

Mr. CASSERLY, (dem.) of Cal., desired time to examine the matter and upon his request the subject went over with-out action till to-morrow. till to-morrow.

AMENDING THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

ISIderation of Mr. ANTHONY'S amendment to the business. to allow the consideration of any bill on a passed by the House of Representatives, was re-

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Obio, replied that he had been in wor of paying the \$300, and believed there was at the time majority to the Senate in favor of it. Mr. PONEBOY, (rep.) of Kansas—I would not vote to BLAIR, (dem.) of Mo., here explained that the pay-had been prevented by the unauthorized act of Secre-

ment had been prevented by the unauthorized act of Secretary Stanton.

Mr. Davis—A more lawless dictator was never in power than that same Secretary of War. If justice had been dealt out to him in his littine for his crimes he would have been bung a hundred times for murder and put in the Penitentiary jee thousant times for is crimes. (Senastion.) Mr. Davis continued his argument to show that, notwithstanding the indignities and outrages heaped upon the people of Kentucky, no facts had been adduced in the discussion to controver his position—that they had upheld the constitution and maintained law and social order in their midst.

At this point the morning hour expired, when it was agreed to take a vote upon the question.

Mr. Thurman's amendment, requiring any bill that might be received from the House to be referred to a committee before action by the Senate, was voted down, only fourteen Senators voting in the adirmative.

Mr. Anthony's resolution was then adopted without a division.

Mr. Sherman's resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill to repress Ku klux outrages, was then proceeded with.

Mr. Bavin, whose remarks had been inturrupted by the superation of the morning hour, was awarded the floor. He expiration of the morning hour, was awarded the floor. He hought it was not to be wondered at if, under the provocations, to some of which he had alluded, social disorders had arisen in kentucky or elsewhere throughout the South. But the State subscribes, not Congress, had juristication of floor offices, not Congress, had juristication of offices offices, and any measure for heer repression, to be effective, this to be left to the State where the authority legitimately belonged, the depict that Congress had any power to pass such legisiation as was proposed, and gave notice that he would present is views at length at the proper time and would then pay is respecte to the administration, taking the authority for all he would say from the listoric records of the administration, as made by its own friends.

is respects to the administration, taking the authority for all he would say from the historic records of the administration, as made by its own friends.

Mr. Willson said he held in his hand a list of victims of nurder and outrage committed in Kentucky during the last mouth of 1895 and the first ten months of 1895, and to this control of 1895 and the first ten months of 1895 and the control of 1895 and the first ten months of 1895, and the control of 1895 and the first ten months of 1895 and the control of Senator Davis and list collegue.

all he would say from the historic records of the administration, as made by its own friends.

Mr. Wilson said he held in his hand a list of victims of murder and outrage committed in Kentucky during the last month of 18% and the first ten months of 18%, and to this the invited the attention of Senator Davis and his colleague, Mr. Stevenson, it appeared that in this time there were nine-the month of 18% and the mirror of the invited held of the invited with intent to kill. General Jeff C. Davis, then in command in Kentucky, had reported that in none of these cases was any action taken by the State authorities. It might be an interesting task for the two Senators from Kentucky to attempt to fournish a list of the offenders who had auffered death or imprisonment for these outrages, had there been a single case of punishment. The honorable Senators might them facts.

Mr. Davis replied that many of the outrages were committed by negroes upon negroes upon negroes upon legroes upon legroes upon legroes upon legroes of the murder of a negro by a white man. The federal courts had jurisdiction, or at least assumed to have, in all cases in which negroes were concerned. If such violence as had been just asserted did occur where were the United States Diarriet such lawliesness had prevailed in Kentucky in the task in the law of the court of the murder of a negro by a white man. The federal courts had jurisdiction, or at least assumed to have, in all cases in which negroes were concerned. If such violence as had been just in asserted did occur where were the United States Diarriet such lawliesness had prevailed in Kentucky in the court of the murder of a negro oncerned. If such violence as had been just in the such as a such as a

CONGRESS. The State, but they were unable to influence the democratic party of that State, put they were unable to influence the democratic party of that State, which is the party of that State, but they were unable to influence the democratic party of that State, but they were unable to influence the democratic party of that State, but they were unable to influence the democratic party of that State, but they were unable to influence the democratic party of that State, but they were unable to influence the democratic party of that State, but they were unable to influence the democratic party of that State, but they were unable to influence the democratic party of that State, but they were unable to influence the democratic party of that State, but they were unable to influence the democratic party of that State, but they were unable to influence the democratic party of that State, but they were unable to influence the democratic party of that State, but they were unable to influence the democratic party of that State, but they were unable to influence the democratic party of that State, but they were unable to influence the democratic party of the State Sta

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, March 30, 1871. PENSIONING A GENTENABIAN. On motion of Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Ind., the House took up and passed the Senate bill granting to Phosbe Sofield a pension of eighty dollars a month from June 5, 1367, she being at that time a bundred years old, and a widow of a

Revolutionary soldier.
BILL EMPONEING THE POURTERNTH AMENDMENT.

SPERCH OF MR. BEOK, OF KENTUCKY.

Mr. BEOK (dem.) said this was not the bill be thought at one time would be introduced. The bill of the gentleman from Massachusette (Mr. Builer) proposed to deal vengeance on the States of the South and Kentucky. This bill was bad

Mr. Broz (dem.) said this was not the bill be thought at one time would be introduced. The bill of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) proposed to deal venegance on the States of the South and Kentucky. This bill was badenough. It had the mert of andacity and sought to reach all the States and all the people. The bandling of the Fresident, after a laborious incubation, had been hatched, and was now before them to dearroy the into the hands of the President (unless the bill shall, be killed here) omnipotent power everywhere. The President was already the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and now it was proposed, by putting at his command oannun and bayonets, to make him supreme mascommand oannun and bayonets, to make him supreme odious to our forefathers charged against George the Third, and which impolied them to declare their independence of Great Britain. This bill was framed under the presence of Great Britain. This bill was framed under the presence of Great Britain. This bill was framed under the president of the washed to do. Ne wonder the Fresident and tong acc alluded to the institutions of the North German Confederation as so much like our own. The power in the hands of the Emperor William was nothing like that which the bill proposed to confer on the Fresident she would make the former should exceed through the confederation as so much like our own. The power in the hands of the Former should exceed through the prophilosum of the former should exceed through the former should exceed the south of the former should exceed the confer on the Fresident she would not occupy her through a declaration and the repeated when the fresident and the former should be she had been considered to the proposed to the south of the former should be

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any man's home without the formality of seas process, he can imperi any man's liberty without the sanction of a court; he can overawe, subdue and put to the sword entire communities upon his own individual opinion of the justification, without cause and without responsibility, and as can thus place the entire people of the country in subordination to federal power, as assumed in his own person. To the free use of such supendous authority there is no check, lindrance or responsibility. He saked manbet the property of the country there is no check, lindrance or responsibility. He asked manbet of the country of the country that is not offer any possible circulmatances the people could or would tolerate such a delegation of power? and whether anything in the career of the President would cause any community—be it Southern, Western or Northern—to deem themselves secure in their lives, liberty and property during his olicical existence, while clothed with such absolute control over their personal and political rights? He asserted that in thus denouncing the measure before the House he was not too severe. Nothing could justify such an infraction of the constitution. If the party in power had no other idea of the necessities of the country than such legislation as this he doubted whether the country would be satisfied. Congress had higher duties to perform than to agitate subjects like this. He would grant to its consideration a summary of measures which he deemed it to be the duty of Congress to pass upon. Falling in its duty to do so he had no doubt the democratic party would do so on its accession to power, which may be near at hand. It is the duty of Congress to provide for the immediate reduction of order taxation and of onjust duties to a strictly revenue standard; to provide for the immediate reduction; to abolish government and spies; to restore to the people of the States and their system of collecting the revenue by secret informers and spies; to restore to the party of the party of the party of the party of

down, makes the following comment, to which Mr. Maynard calls attention. It was an follows:—"Now no person pretends to deny that crimes and outrages are committed in the South by organized bodies of masked marauders, some of whom belong to the secret political society known as the Ku Kita." Mr. Maynard said this admission came from a friend of the member on the other said. of Wis., asked the gentleman to the control of the secret which was read did not give the idea of the author of the article. The gentleman thought he will be seen that was read did not give the idea of the author of the article. Mr. Maynard will be seen the such control of the article for his own benefit.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he did not think he knew more about it than he gentleman. Mr. Maynard, resuming, said there exists among a portion of the people of the South lawses bands, placing life and property in peril and acting with a common purpose and common intent. He then advocated the passage of the bill.

Mr. ELDRIDGE alluded to the collows which had taken in the second of the passage of the bill.

and common intent. He then advocated the passage of the bill.

Mr. ELDRIDGE alluded to the colloquy which had taken place between himself and the genleman from Tennessee, and charged him with having cut in two a sentence from the Chattanooga Tine, not reading the entire sentence. The editor proceeded to say, after where the genleman from Tannessee left of, that the greater portion of them were committed to the service of private malice by violence, taking advantage of the vague decade of Eu Klux under which to make their operations. This portion of the sentence the genleman left out. Mr. Elbridge read the entire article, in substance that the outery of outrages by the Ku flux was simply a pre-text to station troops in the South so as to carry the Presidential election by force for the republican party. This could only serve to fan into life the fast expiring embers of civil strife, &c. The final remedy is in the cultivation of a proper public spirit which will demand the enforcement of the law. The stationing of troops in the South would only aggravate the evil of which complaint is made.

The House at half-past four o'clock adjourned.

paign-The Fifteenth Amendment Not Constitutional.

LETTER FROM SENATOR BLAIR.
WASHINGTON, March 18, 1871.
TO M. M. COOKE, Editor of the Montgomery (Ala.)

LETTER FROM SENATOR BLAIR.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1871.

TO M. M. COOKE, Editor of the Montgomery (Ala.)

Mati:—

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 11th inst. has just been received. I am flattered by your request that I should endeavor to compose the "dead issue" controversy among our friends in the South, and I might be tempted to proffer my advice to them if I thought it would be effective. But our people don't like to be advised. They prefer discussion and to form their opinions on public questions by that process. I have contributed in that way and shall continue to do so to the utmost of my ability, * * "

In my judgment the actual issue of the campaign is the broad one, whether we have a federal Union on a constitutional basis or an absolute government with power in the hands of those who possess it to prolong its own existence indefinitely. This draws in roview the past and continuing process by which the arbitrary government of to-day has been established and is to be maintained, and the reconstruction acts and the amendments must necessarily figure in this review; but the question of whether they went through the forms that entitle them to be put on the statute book is really an luminaterial one, it does not change the argument a particle whether the forms were compiled with or not, and it does not affect our ability to put the government in the hands of the people if we carry the election, whether they are valid or invalid.

The manner in which these amendments were adopted, and the still more significant measures passed and proposed for their enforcement, ought to satisfy men of all sections and parties that liberty itself is at stake in the coming condict. No thoughtful observer of the present aspect of public affairs who does not, from mindity, wilfully shut his eyes to the conclusions of his reason can doubt that those who, to grasp power, have subverted the organic law, in defiance of the known will of the people, will fall to adopt any other measures of fraud or violence which may be found necessary to mai

and not a matter of fact, which they cannot control any more than they can the advent of the seasons. They may not see it so plainly, either because they do not observe with sufficient attention or because they shrink from it from feebleness and apprehension. Let us go to the people fairly and boldly, and invoke their judgment upon the record radicalism has made for itself. All the contrivances by which the radicals have sought to trammel the people and fortify themselves in power can thus be effectually awept away.

The differences among our friends to which you refer are not serious. They arise, I believe, chiefly from the mistaken idea that those who continue to assail reconstruction and the amendments intend to abolish negro suffrage. This is not the object, and it is a very inadequate view of the subject. This suffrage really depends very little on the amendments, because, among other things, it has not accomplished the object of those who imposed it (which was to give them the control of the South), and they have begun themselves already to dispense with it in the District of Columbia, where it was first started. But the States which have adopted it do not prepose to revoke it, and will not, I am confident, unless after a fair trial it is shown to be necessary for a good government. The fifteenth amendment will, in this event, be easily disposed of; for the radicals, who have already ceased to cant on the subject.

It is not, therefore, to get rid of negro suffrage that we continue to assail and refuse to acquiesce in usurpations by which the governments of the pepple have been and will continue to be wrested 15 m them. The contest is not to take away suffrage from the negroes, but to preserve that wise distribution of the powers of governments which is sure to create imperialism, and will inevitably degrade, impoverish and ensiave the tolling masses. Yours, truly,

BROWN BUTCHERED.

BROWN BUTCHERED.

Murder in a Sallers' Boarding House-A Scaman Stabbed to the Heart-Arrest of the

Murderer-The Witnesses Secured. The sailors' boarding house of William Montland. 2014 Cherry street, was the scene of a bloody affray shortly before three o'clock yesterday afternoon, which resulted in the death of Thomas Brown a sailor, forty years of age. From what could be learned concerning the affair it appears that deceased and Frank Wilson, also a sailor, had been stopping at the same house in Cherry street for a week or ten days past and seemed to agree very well. Yesterday morning Wilson com-menced drinking poisonous liquor and imbibed to excess for several hours. In the latter part of the day they took a seat on a bench on the front stoop and while there had some angry words, during which, it is said, Brown struck Wil son with his fist, whereupon the latter drew a sheath or butcher knife which he carried in his pocket,

or butcher knife which he carried in his pooket, and stabbed his assailant

TO THE HEART.

Wilson left the knife sticking in the body of his victim and entered the house, but not to escape. The alarm being given, officer McCue, of the Fourth precinct, ran up and arrested the murderer. A stretcher was procured, upon which the wounded and insensible man was conveyed to the station house, but death ensued from hemorrhage before reaching there.

had a heedstee has was conveyed to the station house, but death ensued from hemorrhage before reaching there.

Upon being taken Wilson was somewhat incorrected, but feigned excessive drunkenness, a part which he did not play to advantage, as his duency of speech plainly showed. In a conversation with Coroner Keenan, who was soon at the scene of the murder, Wilson told him that he was first strack by deceased, but paid little or no attention to it except cautioning him not to repeat the violence, as in that event he should defend himself. Wilson further said that Brown either struck or attempted to strike him again, when he used his knife, as above stated. Wilson did not pretend to deny using the weapon. His version of the afray, however, is not corrobotated in many important particulars by John Gilbert, a sailor, who witnessed

THE DEADLY APPRAY

throughout. He says that only one blow was struck by Brown, and believes there was no necessity or justification on the part of the prisoner in using the dangerous weapon.

William Monroe, a hearder in the same house.

by Brown, and believes there was no treating the dangerous weapon.

William Monroe, a boarder in the same house, saw something of the difficulty between Brown and Wilson, and with the witness Gilbert was detained at the station house by Sergeant Kelly, Both deceased and prisoner had shipped on board the ship Constantine, lying near the foot of Wall street, and were to have sailed for London yesterday morning, but for some reason the ship was detained in port. Very little except the name and age of deceased seemed to be known, and efforts to learn something of his past life were fruitless. Wilson is twenty-seven years of age and claims to be a native of France, although there is nothing in his accent to indicate that he was born abroad.

Cornorer Keenan will hold an inquest on the body of Brown to-day, and the investigation will necessarily be short, as there are only three or four witnesses to examine.

A RIDE TO DEATH.

The Railroad Guillotine Again-A Lad Steals a Ride on a Cowcatcher and Falls Under the

Locomotive Wheels. About eleven o'clock yesterday morning a boy, named Thomas Hodgin, cleven years of age, jumped on the cowcatcher of a locomotive drilling about the Paterson depot, with the intention of stealing a ride. Some one cried for him to get off, when, in attempting to do so, his foot slipped and he fell, with his head directly under the wheels of the engine. About head directly under the wheels of the engine. About half of the top of his head was cut of, the skull being severed as if by a broadaxe. The brains were scattered along the track for several feet, and the sight was one which few could look upon. Coroner Butterworth was summoned to view the body, and, after an investigation, gave a permit for burial. The boy was apparantly half-witted and could not be restrained. He has been the cause of a good deal of trouble and anxiety to the depot employes, who have repeatedly driven him away, and who have witnessed his narrow escape from a similar death several times before. His parents, who live at 38 Morton street, had expressed their inability to exercise any control over him.

STRAUB'S SALVE.

Ten Thousand Dollars for Being Elected from a Street Car-Curious Complication-Al-

leged Attempt to Suborn a Witness. On the 30th of November, 1869, John L. Straub, a citizen of this city, was ejected from a Harlem car of the Third avenue line a little above the depot at Sixty-fifth street, because, as the conductor of the car told him, his transfer check was of a previous date. This check, Mr. Straub states, he had re-ceived from the conductor of one of the cars which does not go turther up town than the depot, and which he had taken at the City Hall. In consequence of the outrage alleged to have been committed upon him Straub pronght suit against the railroad company in the Superior Court for \$10,000. Yesterday William Bem Kemper, the conductor who had given Straub the transfer check, caused the arrest, at the instance of the company, of a man named Francis S. Fairchilds, whom, he alleges, on two or more separate occasions, attempted to induce him to appear as a winness in the suit for the \$10,000 for the purpose of swearing that the check he had given Straub was not a good one. For this service he would get five dollars a day while the trial lasted, and a promise of more if the prosecution succeeded. Fairchilds asked for an examination after denying the charge against him, and the case was set down for the 14th of April. Bail was fixed at \$10,000, in default of which the prisoner was committed. does not go further up town than the depot, and

THE ALDAMA PROPERTY.

Its Reported Transfer Contradicted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
A correspondence from Havana has been published in to-day's HERALD stating that the government of Madrid had sent orders to take off the embargo on my property; the pretext given to the Committee on Embargoed Properties is that my father died recently in Paris, and that his last will and testament must be admitted to probate before the regular court, and that the truth is that D. D. the regular court, and that the truth is that D. D. Aldama made an arrangement with an American house, seiling and conveying to them all of his property, with conditions profitable without doubt to all parties, not excusive of the Spanish government; that the Americans are proving the validity of their purchase at Madrid, and everything goes on happily, it being necessary only to throw a little dust in the eyes of the Spanish volunteers in Cuba to prevent any disagreeable sensation from that source.

to prevent any disagreeable sensation from that source.

Allow me to contradict such extraordinary report and to state that I am not the President of the Cuban Junta, as that Zunta ceased to exist in November, 1870; that my late lamented father died in this city, and not in Paris, on the 11th of April, 1870; that he never, to my knowledge, made any transfer of his properties to any person or house before or after the order of embargo against him was issued, and, finally, that I never have made any application whatever about my property to the Spanish authorities, being decided to lose, if vanquished, all my property in Cuba or to retake possession of it in the ultimate triumph of our revolution. I remain yours truly,

THE BROADWAY WIDENING CASE.

In the reports of Mr. O'Gorman's opening remarks in the Broadway widening suit, published on Wednesday morning last, counsel is reported as having characterized the action of the Commission which had made the awards and assessments—the subject of the hitigation—as a "fraud on the public," This is an error. Mr. O'Gorman, while charging that the proceedings of the Commission in question pre-sented "errors, mistakes, irregularities and illegal acts," made no charge or instruction of fraud against that body in the proceedings referred to.

RACING ESTABLISHMENTS OF AMERICA.

MR. M. H. SANFORD'S HORSES.

Stables, Barns, Box Stalls, Bath Houses, Training Track and Other Appointments.

About four miles west of Paterson, N. J., lies the beautiful and picturesque valley of Preakness. It is surrounded on all sides by mountains with gorges, through which small rivers run and empty into the grand Passate. In the very centre of the valley is situated the racing establishment of Mr. M. H. Sanford, which has an area of eighty acres on a perfect breeding and training race horses, the soil being admirably suited for giving the necessary prepara-tion to the high-mettled racers, as they can be put to their highest flights of speed without danger of in-

On Mr. Sanford's place is a comfortable farm house, with all the necessary outbuildings, besides a new two story dwelling for his head trainer. Then there are barns, granaries, stables and yards or paddocks, and a circular building to walk the orses in in inclement weather. The stables contain forty box stalls, built in the most improved style for ventilation and comfort. In one section of a large building is a furnace, with radiators in the floors above to carry the hot air to a number of rooms, in which horses can be placed to undergo the process of sweating, somewhat similar to the operations of the Turkish and Russian vapor baths. Mr. Sanford has found this system of sweating highly beneficial in many ways to his horses, and it is, no doubt, a great improvement in a breeding establishment. There are many other new and valuable improvements on the place that breeding establishments generally are without. The way of procuring a bountiful supply of fresh and ever flowing water is by hydraulic rams, which forces it from the little river that runs in front of the estate into large reservoirs located in various parts of the place. The whole of the buildings at Preakness are most excellently and tastefully laid out, and are all that could be desired for a training establishment. A new track was laid out and graded last summer, the old one being considered too narrow to run the great number of horses that are here in training which frequently take their gallops together. This track is but three-quarters of a mile in length, yet it has two straight sides of nearly a quarter of a mile each, and the turns are so well raded that the horses can dash around them with the greatest freedom.

But, notwithstanding the magnitude of Preakness and its beautiful location, the constantly increasing number of horses in Mr. Sanford's stables compelled him to seek a larger field for his extensive breeding establishment, and he has been trying for some time to find one in Kentucky-in the blue grass region-where at present he has forty brood mares, and sucklings, with a prespect in time of having the largest number of race horses of any gentleman in this or any other country. Mr. Sanford has a passion for the sport of racing and is an enthusiast in selective breeding. There is no doubt of his ulti-

We give below a list of the racers now in training for the coming summer campaign, besides the stal-lions, brood mares and youngsters, the latter of which will in time take their chances for fame in the

which will in time take their chances for fame in the exciting sports of the turf:—

THE RACERS IN TRAINING.

PREAKNESS is a bay colt, four years old, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, sixteep hands high, of fine rangy proportions, very symmetrically formed, and has the true appearance of a first class race horse, He has improved wonderfully on his three-year-old form and is a much finer looking colt than he was when he ran for and won the Dinner Stakes at Baltimore last autumn. There is no mistaking the lineage of Preakness. Whoever has seen Lexington will at once recognize the colt as the son of that famous horse. He is engaged in the Westchester Cup, two miles and a quarter, to be run at the spring meeting at Jerome Park; for the Monmouth Cup at Long Branch at the July meeting, the dissance two miles and a half; in the Mansion House Stakes at the August meeting at Monmouth Park, two mile heats; the Tammany Cup at the same meeting, three miles; the Saratoga Cup at Saratoga, to be run during the July meeting, two and a quarter miles; the Maturity Stakes at Jerome Park, fail meeting, and will run at Baltimore in the races on the Pimlico course in October.

Niagara, a bay mare, 5 years old, by Lexington.

will run at Baltimore in the races on the Pimlico course in October.

NIAGARA, a bay mare, 5 years old, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, is well known on the race course, having run creditably at all distances. She is a finely formed mare and has racing points prominently developed. Her last race last season was at Baltimore, where she ran a good second to Gleneig in the great four-mile heat race, when all the others in the race were distanced in the second heat. Those who were behind the flag at the finish were Plantagenet, Abdel Kader and Nannie Douglas, Carrie Atherton being shut out on the first heat. Niagara is now one of the best four-milers in America.

America.

Monarchist is a bay coit, 3 years old, by Lexington, dam Mildred, by Glencee, 1s hands 25; inches in height, of grand form and splendid action. He has a could five grith, with an oblight and is immensed to the grith with a could five grith, with a could five grith and seat grith. But one of the most compactly built and beautiful creatures that ever looked through a bridle. He is a little giant, and whether he will be able to keep up with larger and more longity horses over a distance of ground dergo the grand preparation, and being of a grand preparation, and being of a grand people and the boys about the stable, Bingamin is entered in nearly all the three-year-old races of the year.

Madam Dudley is a bay filly, three years old, by Lexington, dam imported Birtannia the Fourth, by Flying Dutchman. She is fifteen hands and a half high, of flue form and has racing points very prominently developed. Her great performance last actum at Baltimore, when she run a mile as a sit was undoubtedly the best performance at that year. She is engaged in all the stakes for three-year-old filles, and will try conclusions again with Harry Bassett, as they will meet at Monmouth Park in the New Jersey Derby, at a mile and a half. Her has a sit was undoubtedly the best performance at that year. She is engaged in all the year as Baltimore was attributed more to being badly ridden than to a want of speed by many wino witnessed the race, and should help meet again single-handed, as they did for the first time.

JERSEYMAN is a chestnut coll, with two white stockings behind. He is a son of vandal, dam Emma Wight, fifteen hands two inches high, and in the Hope

sent from Preakness stud farm and now on the

farm of Josiah Kenney, near Lexington, Ky., and ia charge of Mr. Nelson Dudley:— NANNIE BUTLER, by Lexington, dam Tokay, by imp. Yorkshire, out of Miss Martin, full sister to the famous four-miler George, Martin, full sister to the famous four-miler George Martin.
GONRRIL, by Revenue, dam by Yorkshire, out of
Pindle's Ratier marc.
REGAN, by Lexington, dam Loretta, by Sove-

REGAN, by Lexington, dam Loretta, by Sovereign.
Cordella, by Lexington, dam Kitturah, by Brawner's Eclipse, full sister to Nanturah, the dam of Longrellow.

LA BRUNA, by Scythian, dam imp. Britannia, out of La Victime.

MISS MUSIC, by Whate, dam Music, by imp. Philip.

BLUNDER, by Lexington, dam Blonde, by Glencoe.

LA POLKA, by Lexington, dam Dance, belonging to the famous Reel family.

LA HENDERSON, by Lexington, dain Kitty Clark, sister to Maiden.

Alendrison, by Lexington, dain Kitty Clark, sister to Maiden.

Edding, by Lexington, dam Lulu Horton, by imp. Ambassador.

Lute, by Lexington, dam Lulu Horton, by imp. Albion, sister to Kildare.

Lark, by Lexington, dam Laura White, by Giencoe, the dam of Dot.

Earring, by Ringgold, dam Emma Wright, by Margrave, the dam of Moilie Jackson.

Dot, by Mad Anthony, dam Laura White, by Giencoe. This mare is a double Giencoe, her sire being out of a Giencoe mare.

Jolly One, by Lexington, dam by Cotherstone, grand-dam full sister to Giencoe.

Mary Marrin, by Lexington, dam Kate Hayes, by imp. Albion.

Lazy, by imp. Scythian, dam Lindora, by Lexington, out of old Picayune.

Lax, by imp. Scythian, dam Lavender, by Wagner, out of Alice Corneal, the dam of Lexington. This mare's dam is the dam of Helmbold.

Nun, by Lexington, dam Novice, by imp. Giencoe, full sister to Noriolk.

Katinska, by imp. Australian, dam Kate Hayes, by imp. Albion.

Joxá, by Star Davis, dam Katonah, by Voucher, full sister to Metairie.

Minx, by Lexington, dam Mildred, by imp. Giencoe, sister of Stamps.

Goldstone, by Loadstone, dam by Revenne.

Lag, by Loadstone, dam by Scythian; the two last named are three-year-olds, and will be bred to Baywood this season.

Stamps, by Lexington, dam Midred, by imp. Giencoe.

Notice, by Lexington, dam Midred, by imp. Giencoe. sister to Maiden.
EDENY, by Lexington, dam Sally Polk, by imp.

Glencoe. Norice, by Lexington, dam Novice, full sister to

Norfolk, by Lexington, dam Katona.

Irem, by Lexington, dam Katona.

Grecian Bend, by Lexington, dam Miriam, the dam of Maminona, Merrill, Hollywood, &c.

The last four named are now in the harem of Leamington, at Mr. Hunter's place in Westohester.

It is impossible to give a list of the yearings. They are thirteen in number. Last year the Lexington mares were bred, part to Australian and part to Planet; the others were bred to Baywood, and they will be returned to the same stallions this season. The yearings out of Lexington mares are by Jerome Edger (Mr. Watson's horse), and Extra; the others by King Lear, who is now with Mr. Dosweil's stud in Virgima.

The Condemned and His Scholarship.

The Condemned and His Scholarship.

[Lancaster, Eric county, N. Y. (March 20), correspondence of the Nation.]

At a time (1850-1) when the writer of this was a student of theology at Auburn and was in the nabit of making frequent visits to the State Prison with the chaplain, he became acquainted with Ruloff, who was serving out there a ten years' term of imprisonment. The prisoner was reported to ne a remarkable scholar. He was thickset and powerful in bodily appearance, had a broad face, large mouth and small, brilliant eyes, rather widely separated. A little fluid lamp used to be hanging at the grating of his ceil door, a special favor conceded to his well known love of study. He would always come briskly up to the door for a talk, was quick in perception, impatient to reply, and had a habit of setting his head on one side, with a keen, scrutinizing look, wille addressed, that gave one the impression of his intention to make a pounce the moment has sentence was finished. Often he caught the word out of the speaker's mouth and poured forth a voluble reply of his own. His language was good, with a dash of sarcasm, and what he knew he appeared to have well in hand. About that time, the writer, as a candidate for licensure, had been assigned themes for cortain trial pieces to be presented to the presbytery. One in particular was a critical essay upon a certain passage in the Book of Acts, in the treatment of which the young theologue supposed himself to have displayed great learning, and nad completed his essay with vast parade of actionities and quotations of Greek authors. This essay the chaplain wished might be shown to Ruloff. It was shown to him, and he retained the Ms. a few days, after which its author went to talk with the learned prisoner was up to his eyes in Xenophon and Plato, and Sophocies and Euripides, where the young theologue was only aukle deep; and the latter left somewhat disgusted with the ways of these convotes. In the sequel, Ruloff prepared a review of the critical essay itself, and lent i quoted "from memory." Nor, in spite of all his at-tainments, do I think he would have passed for what De Quincey calls "a sound, well built scholar." He was ingentous, penetrating, persevering, curious He was ingentous, penetrating, persevering, curious but crotoacty, perverse and immensely opinionated. As to the essay he wrote in review of mine, I remember that he objected, on some frivolous ground, to nearly every one of my positions, controverted all my grammatical authorities, but of the Sortpural passage in question had such excessively refined grammatical views; that he atterly declined to venture oh any rendering or exegesis of his own.

Other Incidents in the Singular Man's

Other Incidents in the (Singuiar Man's Career.

[From the Troy Times, March 20.]

We have learned from a source beyond dispute the particulars of an incident in the career of this remarkable man which has never been published, and which he himself recently told to an intimate friend as an illustration of the "hard tuck" which has attended him all through life. Ruior saied to this genieman that upon his release from the Auburn Prison he wandered down into Pennsylvania, and having nerfect confidence in his ability to fill almost any position in the faculty of a college, applied for a professoriship in Jefferson College. There was no permanent opening for him in the institution; but the professors gave him some clerical work to do, and in a little while satisfied themselves of his romarkable scientific and literary attainments, so that when an application came from Chapel Hill College, in North Carolina, for a professor of languages, the faculty of Jefferson were able to recommend Ruioff to it as a proper person to fill the position. While preparing to accept the professorship at Chapel Hill he received a letter from Mrs. Jarvis, the wire of the lithac jailor whom he had seduced and through whom he was enabled to make his scape from prison, to the effect that she had lefther husband and was living with her son (the same who was drowned in the river at Binghamton after the murder), in destinute circumstances, and demanding the sum of \$500 for pressing and immediate wants. The letter contained a note from the son that unless the money was forthcoming he would kill Ruioff on sight the first time they met. He was utterly without the means to send so large a sum. Gratitude and love both conspired in his breast to induce one earnest enfort to secure the money and send it to the only woman he ever loved. His meditations led him to devise the robbery of a jeweiry store in a neighboring village, and putting his plans into execution he carried them out successfully and plundered the store of a considerable amount of jeweiry

ERIE'S TACTICS.

The Seizure at Port Jervis Null and Void. The Sheriff of Orange county, N. Y., will have to relinquish, at least, the property seized by him on the premises of Erie, at Port Jereis, hosmissiy the claim of Camden C. Dyke, who suffered by the Carr's Rock disaster. On searching the musty records of the Rock disaster. On searching the must records of the State of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, the counts of Erfe bloked up an old statute never repealed when in limits the amount of damages to be paid agreed in railroads to 85,000. If also promount the suits in such cases must be insultance in the State courts before the chain can be allowed. As Carr's Rock is in Pennsylvania, the verture transfers in a New York court in layor of Mr. Dyke is null assay vold; but by a regular legal procedure in a State court of Pennsylvania he may recover \$3,000, as provided in the statute.